



























(ADVERTISEMENT)

# VOTE TO PROTECT BRITISH PRINCIPLES

## LIQUOR ACT PROVISIONS

### BEVERAGE LIQUORS

Government vendors are forbidden to sell for beverage purposes. They can sell only for medicinal, scientific, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

No citizen can buy from a vendor excepting for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Medicinal liquors must be bought through a physician or a druggist. Government vendors can sell medicinal (beverage) liquors only to dentists, physicians, druggists and veterinary surgeons.

### BEEF

You must send out of Alberta to get it. A physician can only get you two quarts at a time from a government vendor, a druggist is only allowed to keep a total of five gallons of all kinds of liquor in stock.

Beverage liquors MUST be imported if they domestic use.

## Epigrams and High Lights

Temperance has to do with your control of yourself. It is right. Prohibition has to do with the other fellow's control of you. It is wrong.

Temperance is a Christian principle. Prohibition is a political policy.

Prohibitionists want to run society on the principle of a lunatic asylum, giving to every man a keeper.

When a man needs a guardian, he is unfit to become the guardian of another.

When God gave man reason he gave him personal liberty. Reason without liberty would be hollow mockery.

You can vote a province dry, but you cannot vote a man dry.

The proposed Liquor Act would abolish the bar, but it does not stop the liquor traffic.

It forbids a man to purchase at retail for beverage purposes, from dealers in the Province, but permits him to buy wholesale from dealers in some other province. If a man buys wholesale, will he not drink wholesale?

The Liquor Act would prevent a man from buying a drink, but permits him to buy a drunk. Fine temperance legislation!

Under the proposed Act, the brewer must pay license to the Province, but cannot sell Alberta people his product. He must find customers elsewhere. Is it fair to take his money and deny the Alberta brewer the right to trade in his own province?

Alberta, having recognized the morality of the liquor traffic by sharing in its profits, cannot destroy the partner's investment without compensation and call it right, just or moral.

Is it fair to permit a foreign brewer who pays no revenue to supply Alberta people with beer and deny the same right to local brewers?

The Calgary Brewing Co. sold \$1,700,000 worth of its bonds to innocent people in England. Is it just to these people to destroy their investments without compensation?

Today all the profits on liquors sold in the Province remain to pay rent, wages, license, etc. Under the proposed Liquor Act the people will continue to spend money for liquor, but they will send it out of Alberta to pay rent, license and wages in some other province or a foreign country.

We hold that the profits on liquor purchased ought to remain in the community where the consumer lives.

Under the proposed Act citizens of Alberta may have liquor in unlimited quantity, and every brand known to the trade, provided they do not purchase it within their own borders, and live in a private dwelling house. If they live in a club, at a hotel or tavern, or in a company house, this right is denied. Why should one citizen enjoy a right that is denied to another?

In Section three we learn that a man may have his unlimited supply of wet goods at his place of lodging, provided there are not more than two other boarders. Add another and he instantly becomes a criminal, subject to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Could anything be more illogical or unfair? This clause alone ought to make the bill the laughing stock of the entire Province.

For years prohibitionists have been telling you that if you reduce facilities for drinking you decrease drunkenness. This bill will close 255 hotel bars, but it makes possible the keeping of a wholesale supply of liquor in private homes. Will not this increase the facilities for drink? How can you stop drinking, unless you stop drinking? How can you promote temperance by driving liquor out of 255 hotel bars into tens of thousands of private homes? The bars must close at 10 p.m. and all day Sunday. The kitchen bar-rooms may run all night and all day Sunday. The children of the home taking the place of the ordinary bartender.

The Province has a better right to forbid the use of liquor for beverage purposes in A.L.C. houses than it has to exempt the private dwelling house and prohibit all who live in hotels, clubs, apartment houses, or lodges in a place where there are not more than two other lodgers.

It is morally wrong to destroy any part of the hotel man's investments without compensation. He put his money in the liquor business under the SANCTION and protection of the government. The province has been his partner, sharing in his profits; therefore, it cannot be right to end the relation without buying the partner out.

The principle of compensation without indemnity is exactly the same whether you apply it to bank property or brewery property or hotel property.

If the barman breaks into a hotel bar and robs the till of \$25.00 (doublet) you send him to prison. Does evil become virtue by extending the scale of operation?

Prohibition orators and editors have been telling you that the man living in a private dwelling house can have no more than a "reasonable quantity" for his family, and one quart of spirits and two quarts of beer. They refer to section 51, which is not a description of a "private dwelling house" but a "blind

tiger," alias "Soft Drink Emporium." In such a place and on such premises the family can have no more than the amount stated, but read section 2 and you will find that a "private dwelling house" is no such place or premises, and that no limit is placed by the proposed Act upon the amount one may "innocently drink" or "have to keep or use" within his own private dwelling house. Secs. 24-28.

Under the present Liquor Ordinance no travelling man can enter the province for the purpose of taking orders for liquor, unless he pays a license fee to the province of \$200.00. The proposed bill repeals this provision and will permit solicitors from other provinces to take orders for liquors without paying this province a cent.

People in England, many of them widows and orphans, purchased \$1,700,000 worth of the Calgary Brewing Co.'s bonds. This paper was highly recommended by Alberta bankers. Is it fair to destroy these investments and impair the credit which their purchase implies?

The proposed bill discriminates against the man who lives in a hotel or club. It discriminates against the poor man who cannot buy liquor at wholesale. Should not every citizen stand equal before the law?

The proposed Liquor Act, perverts the principle of British justice that every man accused of crime shall be held innocent until proven guilty. Sections 21-24 place the burden of proof upon the accused. He must prove "that he did not commit the offence with which he is charged." Why deny to a man under this law that you accord to the vilest murderer? Trial by water is only a grade more infamous. The man who had a million placed about his neck and cast into the sea had to float to "prove" that he did not commit the offence charged.

You can vote a province dry—on paper—but you cannot vote a man dry.

Can any person name a dozen that ever became a great city?

Wet England produced a Shakespeare, wet France a Napoleon, wet Italy a Marconi, wet America a Lincoln and an Edison, but prohibition Turkey has not produced a single type of superior manhood in all the ages since Mahomet.

There are only two remedies for intemperance: its prohibition and total abstinence. Before either can become a virtue it must be self imposed and self enforced.

Think of calling a man "Herr Vol. Wundt" who answers were RIGHT! It shows what a respect for dictation some people can separate themselves from the truth.

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If you have been charged with violating the Liquor Act you are guilty until you prove your innocence. If convicted, and if neither a government vendor or a druggist, you have no right of appeal. All prosecutions have right of appeal.

If you live in an apartment house, a hotel, a rooming house or a boarding house you can not have liquor in your possession.

No judge has any power to exercise mercy. No judge can give a suspended sentence under the Liquor Act. You are guilty unless you prove yourself innocent. You have no appeal. You are shown no mercy.

Spies and informers are encouraged and protected.

Politically appointed justices of the peace have power to try you for violations of the Liquor Act, and there is NO APPEAL from their decision, UNLESS THEY DISMISS THE CHARGE AGAINST YOU.

# VOTE

# VOTE

# NO

# N

# NO

# N

# NO





